# EUROPE.

King Amadeus' Address to the Other Sovereigns of Europe.

DR. JACOBY ON THE WAR.

Prussian Outrages on an English Family in France.

The Cunard steamship Calabria, Captain Macnicks, from Liverpool the 31st via Queenstown the st, arrived at Boston yesterday. Her mails are days later than those received by the last

see Achille Murat was at Brussels on the 15th, and had several consultations with M. Granier de Cassarnac, after which he set out for Withelms-

The German Emperor has thanked Von Werder for his glorious victories against Bourbaki, and has awarded him the Great Cross of the Red Eagle.

The Carisruhe Gazette publishes a proclamation of committee of the national liberal party, informing the people of their intention to send to the German assemblies only such men as have shown them-selves capable of remaining true to the supporters of national unity, to the Emperor and to the empire

through the most desperate oratorical attacks. General D'Aurelle has declined the offer of a mili-tary command. "I will only," he says in a letter to mbetta, "accept that command at the hands of a regular government whose first act shall have been to pass judgment on the ambitious and incapable men who have lost France."

Prince Charles of Roumania has written an important letter to a German friend, which is published by the Augsburg Gazette. The Prince says that Roumania is not ripe for Parliamentary gevrnment and is the victim of wretched party factions. He would have long ago lost patience if it were not for his attachment to a country for which he prophesies a giorious future. He has now made a last attempt to remedy the evil by invoking the interference of the Western Powers.

The Italian Chambers have decided that the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome shall take place on the 30th of June; but it is now reported that some of the European governments have recommended King Victor Emmanuel to postpone the change until after the death of Plus IX. Prince ambert has taken up his residence in Rome already, and we can scarcely believe that any pressure will be brought to bear upon the Italian government to induce them to forego the scheme they have submitted to the Champers.

BISMARCK AND THE BONA-

Plottings for the Future Ruler of France Thiers' Supposed Advecacy of Leopoid of Belgium Only a Shrewd Dodge.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28, 1871. The statement of the Times that M. Thiers said at St. Petersburg that the best thing for France would be to elect Leopold IL of Belgium King of France is simply an ingenious way of putting forth an idea half Prussian and half Bonapartist. Thiers certainly never said it. The Beriin correspondent of the Times merely, in telling this story, turns a feather In the interest of those who want to make it seem that even Thiers has given up the Orleanists.

The primary necessity for the Prussians is simply to make the best peace they can. They can make a better peace with the Bonapartists than with any one cise. It is true that auwith any one else. It is true that another government is de facto in power, but Bismarck cares little for that. It will be the greatest of his pieces of diplomatic selegit-of-hand if he can find a government willing to accept nominally his terms, so that he can withdraw from this great muddle, and, holding enough of the country to guarantee the fulfilment of his conditions, leave that unhappy government to settle with its subjects as it may.

The government of the republic is a failure, and there remains nothing on the cards but the Bonapartes and the Oricanests. It is the row of the Prussians, therefore, to belittle just now the Oricanests, in order to make the Bonapartists, with whom they treat, seem the only possible power. This true believe they do, to some extent, in making Thiers advocate another candidate than a member of the ramily of Oricans.

Talers' idea of a perfect government for France is one on the model of the British government.

ramily of Orienns.

Talers' idea of a perfect government for France is one on the model of the British government with an Oriennist as severeign. This is so well known that it seems scarcely to need asseveration. "But the follies and crimes of princes," tion. "But the folies and crimes of princes," he said to a friend some time ago, "have rendered this government till now, and still render it, more and more impossible on the Continent. Let us try, then, that the rupublic, if this must come shall come through the haults and follies of our enemies, without being compromised by ours, in order that all honest and intelligent men may act sincerely in its support in the interest of the country without sacrificing their own dignity."

In other words, if Thiers cannot have a purely Fronch, moderate monarchy, he will accept the republic and co-operate with all who may try to make it honest and humane.

This does not look like proposing a foreign prince, and, above all, one of a German family. Only think of it—a man of German origin to rule France at this juncture:

provinces shall be snipped over-to France at this provinces shall be snipped over-to France as a gittering lure to dazzie his eyes; while the Walloon provinces shall be snipped over-to France and the Flenisa provinces goulded up by France.

## THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

The Cross of the Legion of Honor Supplies the Piace of the Prussian Cross-A Brussels Rumor—The Czar in Public Bearing the French Decoration—History of How It Came About-Sensation in St. Petersburg. BRUSSELS, Jan. 28, 1871.

There is news here from St. Petersburg that the Czar recently appeared in public with the Cross of the Legion of Honor instead of the Prussian Cross. which he has lately worn. Since that Prussian decorations are nowhere to be seen in the city. This little circumstance has created a very agree able sensation both among the people and the

Its inner history is said to be as follows: - Recently, as the world knows, the Czar has been all amity for his relations in Berlin, and has not concealed in any respect his good wishes for Prussia, although the sympathies of the people are altogether on the other side, and even in the army old soldiers did not nesitate to declare that they would rather relinquish their swords altogether than draw them

relinquish their swords altogether than draw them in the interest of Prussia. After the appearance of the circular of Prince Gorichakoff denouncing the Treaty of Paris the difference between the Czar and the whole body of the nobility became more distinct than ever, as the latter felt the pain of taking advantage, even in appearance, of the Prussian successes; but any open issue was avoided by the fact that the extreme condescension of England left no possibility of war; so the nobility and people still sympathized with France and the Czar sun coquetted with Prussia.

Such was the situation when the fext of Bismarck's late note to Von Beust reached St. Petersburg. This note, it is reported, the Czar opened and read, and immediately threw it down in the greatest agitation. This emotion presently went to the extreme of an absolute Romanoff rage—one of the influence of this excitement he fore from his own person the royal Prussian tross and stamped it under foot, treating in the same way as the Prussian decorations that happened to come under his eye; and in this rage be called for the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and went forth displaying it.

Such is the story that is current in St. Petersburg—a straw that shows how the wind may be w.

The German Liberals and the War. Dr. Jacoby, the chief of the German liberals, has written a letter to a friend in Brussels, in which he

We are fully edified at present on the policy of Bismarck. Instead of the ascendant movement in Prinsan and the whole of Germany which promised so tair the Bertiners are cast down with a stupper of fear and disappointment. In exchange for their hopes he gives them the spectacle of heartrending butcheries, train, hal parades, chants of victory and T. Deams. He imagines to turn the narrow-mitaded by dragging them into all sorts of nailucinations, and to sum them by overwhelling them with giory, advantage himself with a portenious ostentation, with the lattress of Sedan, where the mass of his toops and the incapacity of the French geacrais led to a success which no one ever dared to expect. Thus the "Lieutenant General of the "Travenity Sovereign"—Ints is the title which our lib-tair and radicals give to the King by divine it—has done solemn actions of grace for the avor

that the Most High has deigned to accord to an army five times superior in number, by delivering to this army places crushed by a formidable artillery. The destroyer of mankind, William, has arrived before the gates of Paris with his pletistical mask, invoking, with his eyes to Heaven, the God of Battles against his enemies, but forgetting that Germany is already, and will be still more in future, plunged into greater history than the country of the enemy itself. It is commonly agreed among all classes of European society that the sithjugation of France is fantamount to a declaration of war against the sovereignty of the people of every country. As for the republicans of Berlin they become a legion. There are thousands of republicans in Germany, worthy of the name, who think as I do, and who know very well that the dismemberment of France will not only be a crime, but a deed when will react on us, annihilating all liberty, not only in Germany but in every country in Europe.

#### FRANCE.

Prosista Outrages on an English Pamily. The Newcostle Chronicle prints a letter which has just been received by Mr. Bell, of Newcastle. Mr. Lawrence Smith, the writer, is the captain of the Theresa, a vessel which for some time past has been trading between Rouen and Havre. Finding it convenient to reside in the neighborhood in which his occupation lay Captain Smith took a house at St. Ouen, where he had been living with his family for

a considerable period. He says:—

On the 15th of December thirty-one Prussian soldiers were quartered at my house, although the English flag was flying; they had to be ted at my expense. They left on the 16th of December, and next day another party of sixty arrived, who asked for nothing, but plundered all my provisions and farm stock—sumfelent for my family for the year. They stole my own and my children's clothes, as well as some that my daughter was making up, and many other things too numerous to mention, among them a globe and a looking glass. They also took my best rosewood table for a butcher's block, completely destreying it, although there were two well as some that my daughter was making up, and many other things too numerous to mention, among them a globe and a looking glass. They also took my best rosewood table for a butcher's block, completely destreying it, although there were two good blocks in the heuse. They tore the paper off the walls of the best room, smashed the children's chairs, and when Mrs. Smith remonstrated with them they told her they would burn the house down, on which she became alarmed and desisted. We had another batch of sixty Prussian soldiers after that, besides smaller lot—I don't know how many. They took possession of all the beds and bedclothes, sending my wile and six children into one small, empty room. The British ensign was up lor some time after these men were in the house, but at last an officer ordered my wile to take it down, which she resisted til the officer became exasperated, and Lizzle, beginning to get trightened, begged her mother to comply, which she did. We had a very strongly arched wine cellar, with an entrance from outside the house. Mr. wife, learing that the Prussians would burn the house, put some straw into this cellar, and went there every night for ten or eleven night swith all the family, and two poor people who had been with them all the time, and wearing apparel were left into this place. On the 4th sf January, about six in the morning, sixty Prussians came along and smashed in the windows and doors of the house. They then burst in the cellar door, and at once discharged a volley of muskets into the firing ceased my wife rushed to the entrance with little Willie in her arms, the rest of the family forlowing. They found the Prussians setting free to the house with a pile of my furniture. When they saw this lazzle tried to force her way to the cellar to get a way two carpets that were lying rolled up inside the from door, but she house with a pile of my furniture. When they saw this lazzle tried to force her way to the cellar to get a bundle of ciothing, but she was driven back and not sliowed to ge

### ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone and the French Government ing letter to an English member of Parliament:-

ing letter to an English member of Parlimment:

My DEAR SIR-It is impossible to read without deep interest the letter of M. Benard, which you have been kind enough to send me. We, who witness with the dengest pain the continued and increasing horrers of the war, must not be surprised if, in that agour-for such it is, though it is a nagony of heroism—in which the people of Paris fight for their country, our motives, and even our acts, are not always correctly apprehended. There is no request before us from the Prench government for recognition. There nover has been any since the mission of M. Thiers, several months agovery shortly, indeed, after the government was formed. Yet, for every practical purpose, we have proceeded towards and with them just as if their origin had been the most formal net word, and never by word or act have we implied that hey ware not entitled in the highest degree to our sympathy and respect. I remain, faithfully yours.

## SPAIN.

King Amadeo to the Other Sovereigns of

Europe and to the Pope.
The following is the full text of the letter King madeus has addressed to Queen Victoria and to the other sovereigns of Europe, excepting light To Victor Emmanuel be some what varies his language, as might be expected from their relationship:-

as might be expected from their relationship:

Don Amadeo L. by the grace of God and the national will king of span, to the Queen of Great Britain, ac.

The Sovereign Cortes of the Spanish nation having offered to us the Crown of this noble country, we have judged, after acquiring the certainty that such election would invoive no obstacles to the seaso of Europe, that we ought to accept with gratitude an offer so honorable for us, although it is so weighty and imposes duties so difficult to fulfi. Thus it is that we have only decided to accept it in the firm and unalterable resolution to employ all our edificult to fulfi. Thus it is that we have only decided to accept it in the firm and unalterable resolution to employ all our edificial to fulfi. Thus it is that we have only decided to accept it in the firm and unalterable resolution to employ all our edificial to fulfi. Thus it is that we have only decided to accept the foreign severeigns and State, especially those with whom Spato has for some time been bound up it friendly relations. Consequently, on beinging to your. Majesty a toweldings out advent to the kept the constitution of the maturch occept ours, which we hasten to ofter you, in the full security that it will be unalterable and continuous. In this confidence we ask God to take your Majesty and the British nation into His hely keeping.

MADEIO, Jan. 20, 1871.

MADRID, Jan. 20, 1871. his rather, the King of Italy, the letter is as

To his father, the King of Italy, the letter is as follows:—

It is known to your Majesty that the Sovereign Cortes of the Spanish nation offered to us the crown of this poble country, and that, after obtaining your paternal remission, and making sure that the election would create no obtaining for the peace of Europe, we accepted this honorable offer. We have now to make known to your Majesty that on the 40 of this month, after having sworn to the constitution of the monarchy we have been proclaimed hing of Spain. Your Majesty knows our sentiments and our arm decision to employ ourselves continuously for the well doing and properly of our new country, as also the desire which animates us to maintain the test relations of friendship with the foreign Powers, and principally with the one where we received our being, and who is united to us by so many sacred ties. To secure the next where in your Majesty a high example to imitate; to secure the account was any summary properly of the community of interests, institution, which is united to us by so many sacred ties. To secure the next of the control of

To the Pops the King writes the following:—

Most Holl Pathers. The Sovereign Cores of the Spanish nation having offered to us the Crown of this noble country we have judged, after acquiring the certainty that such election would never no obstacles to the peace of Europe, that we ought to accept with gratitude an offer so honorable for us, although it is so weighty and imposes duties so disdout to full. Thus it is that we have only decided to accept it in the firm and unalterable resonation to employ all our efforts and to consecrate all our estatement to the good and prospetity of this great people. Born and educated in the pale of a Carden which recognizes your Holiness as its risbs head, and being now chief of a Catholic nation whose eithern, though free to choose and oractice the worship they think best, in a great majority preserve the faith of their forefathers vigorous and unblemshad, it will be our principal care. If your respect and adhesion to your Holiness and this generous and unblemshad, it will be our principal care. If your respect and adhesion to your Holiness and this generous and unblemshad, it will be our principal care. If your respect and adhesion to your Holiness and this generous and unblemshad, it will be our principal care. If your respect and adhesion to your Holiness and this generous and unblemshad, it will be our principal care. If you desire that the constant relations between your Holiness and this generous for the faithful out it to maintain with his true sons. Consent, therefore, your Holiness, that after notifying you of our alreast to be they the constitution of the montrary, our curred on the 2d insh, one or the faith our new and elevated ducies, we pray with all love and Profound weneration. In asking your Holiness to be pleased to concede to us your boly aposto to be recited in an our palace at Mairtid this 30th day of January, 1871, Most Holy Pather, from your Holiness humble and devoted son,

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The marriage of the Princess Louise has been fixed for Tuesday, March 21. Of the total of 275,000 unwounded French prisoners no more than 624 have died while in Ger-

M. Louis Blane is preparing a history of Paris, the

dan with orders to strengthen and extend the for-tifications of the place. Brussels advices state that the German armies are expected by the end of January to number a million and a half of men. A Constantinople letter state: that the intention of the Austrian government to introduce the Danubian question will be opposed by Turkey at the Conference.

In recognition of the services of General Manteuf-fel in the northern campaign King William lins added the "oak leaves" to the "Order of Merit" which the General had previously received.

The Pais, a leading Montpensier organ in Madrid, has voluntarily suspended its publication, and, in doing so, recommends that agitation in layor of the Duke be ceased.

Duke be ceased.

The North German Chancellery has invited tenders for eigniy-six goods train lecomotives, 2,000 open goods vans, and 4,000 axies with wheels, all for the railways in the province of Alsace. General Troonu's wite, who is English (on her father's side), is staying at Scarborough. One of her sisters is married to a Prussian, u fact which does not seem to b: known to the General's enemies in Paris.

in Paris.

A Russian imperial rescript has been addressed to the Governor General of Finland, ordering measures to be adopted for the introduction of universal liability to military service in the Grand Duchy, on the basis of the existing laws of the land.

The Dundes Advertiser says:—We hear that Birkhall, near Baltater, on the estate of his Royal Highness the Frince of Wales, 19 not unlikely to be the autumn residence of the Marquis of Lorne and the Frincess Louise. Birkhall is about nine miles from Balmoral and six from Abergeidle.

The weser Gazette says that in Faidherbe's army are about 12,000 marines and sailors, commanded by navai officers, and it is due to that circumstance that the artii ery is so excellent. The arming in general of these new troops is very good, but the clothing and victualling leave much room for improvement. The soldiers have not received any pay for months.

The Vienna correspondent of the Cross Gazette, of Berlin, states that, at the preliminary meeting of the London Conference, the Austran Flempotentary proposed that a profozoi should be signed by all the Powers condemning the principle of one-sided repudiation or denunciation of a treaty. Russia demurred to this, but was induced by Prussia and England to give in its adhesion.

Emigration from the porthwest departments of France to Jersey continues on an increased scale.
On the 27th ult. two boats arrived at St. Hebers, one
from Granville and the other from St. Malo. They brought about a hundred passengers, among whom there was a larger proportion of mass than usual. They had with them their personal luggage, but there was not much baggage. The Granville boat signted two French men-of-war near the French

The Dresden Journal publishes the reply of king Johann, to the letter of the Emperor-King William, in reference to the acceptance of the German imperial dignity. It says:—"May your imperial and keyal Majesty, with the help of God, succeed in victoriously unishing the struggle so gloriously commenced and continued. May no less the spirit of wise moderation which guides the steps of your Imperial and keyal Majesty allow us to participate, at no distant period, in the benefits of an honorable, lasting and durable peace."

European Turkey is to be covered with a network of railways. The total length of line in contempia-

European Turkey is to be covered with a network of railways. The total length of line in contemplation is about 1.400 miles, and the route selected, with the exception of a short space in Bosnia, has already been approved by the Porte. Surveys of halt this entirety are also being actively pushed forward. The directors, after one deliberation, have decided on the contract system of work in preference to that of departmental construction, and contracts have been entered into. One line of over 180 miles is from Constantinople to Adrianople. Another will run from Salonica, through Mocedonia, and teramate at Useup, in Western Bulgaria. The total length is 160 miles. A line of railway, nearly 190 miles in length, will extend from Adrianople, through Philipopolis, to Surimby, near the Servian fronter. A short line of about seventy miles, running from Novi to Bangraluka, and intended to connect the Turkish and Austrian lines, it is hoped will be completed shortly.

The Versailles correspondent of the London Datty News speaks in the following manner regarding the growing sympathy for the return of the tone.

The Versailles correspondent of the London Dathy News speaks in the following manner regarding the growing sympathy for the return of the Bonapares:—"I have learned from authoritative sources, leaving no doubt whatever as to the correctness of the information, that the peasants round Paris, and generally throughout the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, are manifesting a distinct return to Bonapartist sympathy. Their desire for order and for the protection of their material interests incline them carnestly towards the restoration of the empire. They suppose that no other form of government would give them the same s carrey; and from what I hear they would vote almost unanimously for the return of Napoleon II a prosecte were taken on the question. This feeling is ordently growing and spreading every week. Private etters which I have seen from prisoners in Germany announce that a similar reaction is taking place among them also, Public opin on in the metropol tan districts is growing vigorously against the republic and its authors. Rely upon it that the republic has thus a very small number of friends among the population of this part of France. This is the more significant because this department has been anti-imperial."

## THE PENIAN EXILES.

Reception of the Ex-Prisoners at Bobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Monday, the 13th inst., will be ever pleasantly remembered by the renian ex-prisoners. In response to invitation on that day a party of them, consisting of Mesara. John McClure, Thomas F. Bourke, E. Power, E. P. St. Clair, H. S. Mulleda, C. U. O'Connell, P. Walsh and George Brown, visited Captain McClure's native piace, Dobbs' Perry, N. Y. They left the city by the two P. M. train of the Hade River Railroad, and arrived at Irvington in due time, where they were met by the citizens amid firing of cannon and general jubilation. The whole country side toined in a welcome to Ireland's heroes. They then entered the sieigns prepared for them, and the procession started, having at its head Mr. Hugh Downey as Grand Marshal. The snow-clad nills of Westchester aparkled in the mild winter sunshine, and gayly moved the throng, representing no special nationality or party, but all animated with an unseillsh

KINDNESS AND HOSPITALITY. After a three-mile march the procession arrived Dobbs' Ferry and was dismissed. One feature of the procession is worthy of remark. An independent company, composed of almost entirely American young men, commanded by Captain Birdsail, of Tarrytown, acted as escort They were fully equipped, and wore a neat gray uniform. On the dismissal of the processionists the honored guests were received at the Town Hall, where an address was read to them, in the name of inhabitants of the surrounding districts, by Colone Edward Butler, formerly of the Sixty-ninth regiment,

inhabitants of the surrounding districts, by Colonel Edward Butler, formerly of the Sixty-ninth regiment, N. Y. N. G. Captain McCluro replied in a few words and with his usual modesty. Colonel Bourke was enslastically called for, and delivered an eloquent speech, after which the warmth of all hearts was demonstrated by a general shaking of hands and congratulations. The exil s then retired to the residence of David McClure, fatter of Captain John McClure, where, after a cordinal welcome they partook of retreshments, which were followed by song, sentiment and music. At eight P. M. a committee of the villagers called and invited the whole company to a BANQUEN AT EXTERMAN'S HOTEL.

The festivities there were in every way enjoyable. Credit should be accorde to the ladies who were present for much of the charm that pervaled the social scene. At the banquet tossis complimentary to the exiles were drank, and they offsicd return toasts with happy effect, expressing to the country people their sense of gratification at the manner they were received and entertained. Ireland was not forgotten, and both speech and song that enlivened the hours were tall of love for the old land. Letters were read from prominent townsmen of Captain McClure, expressive of the appreciation they fell for him and his comrades. Colonel Jaines A. Hamilton's letter deserves special mention, in view of the disinterested influence he exercised on Captain McClure's behalf during his trial and incarceration for Feniga-ism. Among

besides the eight ex-prisoners, were Measra, Hugh Downey, Daniel Ghiespie, Peter Laffan, Martin E. Lawler, M. R., an, Bernard O'Brien, John H. Lang, Denis O'Donovan Rossal, David McClure, William J. McClure, D. McClure, Jr., and Mr. Monks. The ladies were Miss Theresa Hannan, Mrs. Margaret Condon, Mrs. Ellen Lawler, the Misses Gourdier and Misses Mary A. and Emily McClure. The morning hours were advancing apace when the affair ended and the exiles sought repose, filled with delight at, and appreciation of, their reception by the peo, le of Doobs' Ferry and vicinity.

## A Remarkable Contest-Radolphe and Tim

Flynn Play Tweety-one Hours. Tim Fiynn was begun at nine A. M. on Monday, in the Times Billiard Rooms, and ended at six o'clock resterday morning. The game spened with a trial at pin pool, the stake being forty dollars a game. At this game Rudolphe was defeated, Plynn winning \$240, and at one o'clock in the afternoon the con-\$240, and at one o'clock in the afternoon the contostants abandened the game for French caroms. 
The game was fifty points up, and Fight received the odds of discount. The contract was 
continued during the afternoon at twenty-five dulars a game, and the combatants raised the stake 
to forty dollars at night. At three o'clock yesterday 
morning Fight was the winner by aix games. Becoming condent of success as his opponent became 
exhausted, Rudolphe proposed to raise the stake to 
\$100. The proposition was agreed to, and the game 
continued without intermission till six o'clock, 
when the combatants put up their cues and retired 
to rest. Rudolphe had rapidly recovered during the 
fast three hours, and closed three games ahead of 
his opponent. A large crowd of spectators willnessed the match from first to last.

## IN A BOOT.

Remarkable Strategy of a Correspondent to Get to the Outposts.

A TIGHT PLACE.

Brought to the Front by a Prussian Officer Without His Knowledge.

BETWEEN THE TWO FIRES.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 27, 1871. Before I commence my story of to-day I must explain to you what a White Cuirassier's boot is. It is made of black leather, but that is its only relationship with the other members of 1's family. Drawn to its full height it stands about thirteen hands, and stretched to the full diameter of its top it covers bout a yard. Its shape is that of a gigantic funnel; but it is never pulled up. On the contrary, it is always left to fall negligently about the legs. The aspect of the wearer, in his skin-tight white breeches, is that of a naked statue standing in two black hip baths. You will observe from this description that no analogous boot is worn or known in Britain. Yesterday I espled the proprietor of a pair of these wonderful leggings. He swaggered along in all the glory of his belougings, his hip baths wallowing in the wind, which rolled in eddies in their spacious folds. Being of an impertment and disrespectful nature, I asked my-

THE POSSIBLE USE OF THOSE BOOTS. For many minutes my insufficient intelligence failed to furnish me with a reply; but suddenly a thought flashed past me, and I caught it as it flew. Here I must open a second explanation. Of all the difficult things which Versailles correspondents have to do getting to the outposts is indisputathe most impracticable. Nothing is so absolutely torbidden, nothing is so closely guarded against; nothing, consequently, is so front. The more the Prussians will not have it the more we try it on; but I am bound to say that wo all of us, without exception. You will, therefore comprehend the enthusiasm with which I seized the thought in question when I tell you what it was: It murmured to me

"GO TO THE OUTPOSTS HIDDEN IN THOSE BOOTS." Such an idea could not possibly have occurred to any of my colleagues; but after my excursion in the shell, two days ago, it was quite natural that it should present itself to me. It opened to me a sec-ond opportunity of utilizing the remarkable gymnastic faculties which my late special training has enabled me to acquire. I knew the boots by sight-I was aware that they belonged to the side-de-camp of that illustrious personage who rides out early every day, with the attendant boots, to see what is going on in front.

At six this morning I was hiding behind a tree outside the illustrious quarters for half an hour; the tramp of horfs inside the gate warned me that my vehicle was approaching; it was foggy and still very dark, so the first part of my enterprise offered but little difficulty; all I had to do was to crouch beneath the horse till I could stretch out my hand to tickle his rider's right knee; the aide-de-camp mechanically looked down in that direction, and mechanically looked down in that direction, and profited by the movement to lightly and instantly swing myself into his left boot, where I delicately colled round his ankle. I am sure I must have produced and maintained a most arreadole warmth in that section of his system, especially as the merning was raw and cold. I condensed myself circularly into thegsize of a thick stocking; but that, of course, involved no effort compared to what I had to do inside that shelt; so I ask you for no gratitude this time. We troited rapidly along, and I found the mavement rather funny. It was the first time I had been on horseback lying on my side in a ring.

RESOLVED TO SEE.

been on horseback lying on my side in a ring.

RESOLVED TO SEE.

I had not the faintest idea which way we were going or what road we were upon and the illustrians are editor; and his able were "of a despairing sience" about their route. I could not stand this signorance of my movements. I led that I had a right to know where I was being taken to: so I undid my fourth coll, took out my pea knife and pierced a tiny silt in a deep idd of leather on the level of my eye. I then observed that we were in a wood, but the mud splashed up so thickly that my view was obscured a minute afterwards. I blew away the dirt which choked my peep-hole—I could not keep on uncolling to get out my blade—and finally, after much difficulty, recognized that we were close to Meudon. Nothing nized that we were close to Meudon. Nothit could be more satisfactory; if I had had my choid is should have selected that very destination. It sheking was pretty active. I could hear with distinctness, which would have been ernaps unpleasant to ordinary people, but which one, with the object I had in view, was but source of lively satisfaction. We were, howeve benind the ridge, still some way from the terrace and the grand illustrious seemed disposed to go r further. This revolted me. I had not come therewith

A KNOT ROUND OUR AIDE-DE-CAMP'S CALP, to be taken back again without another sight of Paris. But what could I de? I was but a part of the dress of the bug, booted captain, and could exercise no influence on his or his chief's decisions, heard the great man answer some o .cer who had come from the battery to talk to him. "Inanks. No, not to-day; one can't see clear and then, you know, we always draw fire from the forts it we go too much in front, and the Prince does not wish us to do that." This evidently implied a fixed intention of going no intriher. I saw that I was to be carried off disgrace.ully. Therefore to me one of those ideas which make mer great. "You're going back, are you?" said I "we'll see." A KNOT ROUND OUR AIDE-DE-CAMP'S CALP.

great. "You're going back, are you?" said
"we'll see."

Stratedy on My part.

Quickly I drew my kuife and sliced a piece off the
boot on the instite, next the horse; then I watche
my moment, and the instant the animal turned in
head towards Parts I drove the blade into him it
the hilt. The bound he made twisted me aimest a
much as the tremendous shock I got when I wa
fred at only the day before yesterday. But my cat
tain sat well. I was proud of him. If he ha
been sitting loose he and I would have been le
behind; but the fellow had a grip like a dentist, an
never let go. The horse went for a madred yard
at a tearing gallop, but the capitain pulled at him s
hard that he began to stop. That wouldn't do at al
so I gave him another dig, and away he wont again
to be beare a sitringle between the capitain and m
he pulled at the bridle for dear life, and I penknife
the horse's ribs from pure curiosity. I certainly re
cognize that the capitain was right and that I wa
wrong, but that is the abstract view of the casRegarded in the concrete, I could see before me bu
one me of action. I had a chance of
READHING THE OUT. OSTS AT LAST,
and I was not going to abandon it to pease to
capitain. So on we wont at an awid pace, ever it
wails and through the vines, the capitain sitting his
a man. It have become a proper runaway.

and I was not going to abandon it to piease the captain. So on we wont at an awind pace, ever the wails and through the vines, the captain sitting like a man. It had become a proper runaway, a norough John Cilpin; so I leit off probing, the horse was doing all I wanted without any further suggestions from me. We were going so fast that I could see nothing through my little window. I had dim visions of leafest trees and of a big house—I suppose it was the château—and of astoutened soldiers, but that was all. It was evident that we were nearing the French guns, for the tow they made was audible above the noise we produced ourselves. I thought we should be prisoners in live minutes, but though I was sorry for the captain, whom I had led into the moss, I did not care for myself, because I was sare that my friend Trochu would only say, "What, you again? Well, you are a remarkable correspondent. Fray take a trumpeter and your pocket handkerchief and go back at once," But It was not to be. We had been at it some seven minutes, at an awint bat, over very many ground, I assure you; for though I could not see much, I left the pitching. If I had las ed I should have got seasiek. The horse was gotting beaten, he stumbled twice, and then came down a tremendous cropper. My friend, the cuirassier, had evidently got tired too, for he could not hold his own this time. Over we went together, describing many circles in mid-air, and resulting in a smashing fall. I was a little stunned, but came round quick. As soon as I could rally my ideas I found that I was said inside the boot, but that there was no leg will me. This palned me. The capitale End I had PARTED CONTAIT.

in the emotion of the moment, and I was really quite sorry to have quicted him. As I unrolled myself and crawled out of the leather folis I tound something woolly on my arm. It was a stocking this object explained the cause of my separation from my cuirassier. I had evidently unconsclously contracted my coil by an involuntary nervous movement at the instant of the

for INTERVIEWING THE OUTFORT COUNTAY.

for I could be nowhere else but in the debatable ground between the two lines of hostil scattries. I took out "" notebook, but as I could see nothing in the hole there "as nothing care not to show my hair above the surface until I had I laced two big stones with a chink between them, hiding my head, but permitting me to see out. I was where I thought—just halfway between Fort lasy and the Prussian batteries, near the ratiway.

This captain was lying on his back six yards off; the horse was on his legs again behind a wall, but

be seemed to have had quite enough for the mement. Issy is not much knocked about. I enclose you the sketch I made of it, showing its exact position. Do not publish it, for it might get us into difficulties here. Paris looked as caim and as white as ever, and really no signs of war were anywhere apparent in her. As I was dushing my steich the captain stretched his atmis and tried to get up. Issy straightway sent him a shell, but it only made a big hole fifty feet away.

SAYE THE CAPTAIN.

I redected that the captain had brought me there against his will, and that I really owed him some reparation. I whispered to him, "Captain, here's a hole near your boot; ity and roll this way." The captain looked astomshel, but he rolled. In a minute he was all right in the bottom of my crater, "Who are yeu, and how did you get here?" he inquired, evidentily more suspicious than grateful. I began to regret that I had sheltured him. I replied, "I am one of the newspaper correspondents at versallies; I lost my way in the Salory woods in the fol last night; I was out there botanizing; I wandered in the dark for thirteen hours without meeting a soul, and, to my horror. I found myself here at dawn to day; I am horilbly frightened, and I wantto go home." I don't wish to praise myself, but I do t-ink that that answer, for an impromptu, was rather powerfully invested.

#### MUSIC AND THE DAMA.

POLYGAMY .- The stockholders' family free list has killed Brigham Young's theatre.
CHEAP.—The price of admission to Bilse's famous concerts, in Berlin, is thirteen cents.

CRECK, SIR.-The London theatres employ female ushers, and are well pleased at the results.

CARL PORMES has married a lady physician of

lienna, who cured him of abscess in the throat. BARNEY WILLIAMS' farewell engagement, pre rious to his departure for Europe, will take place at one of our most iashionable theatres.

WEHLI, the pianist, gives his first matinee at

Booth's on Thursday of this week. He will play his brilleant Lurime fantasia. HENRY DICKENS, a son of the great novelist, is the

latest addition to the British lyceum. He gave a reading at Bath last month. THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, DONIZETH'S

well known opera, has been adapted into German to suit Teutonic patriotism of the present day. Musical Pols.—A Polish baritone, called Maleki, is at present creating a great sensation in musical circles in Europe.

THE GEORGIANS are in great trepidation over the visit of the thunderer, McKean Buchanau. They and Richelieu.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, the wizard, is travelling for the hundredth time through the tight little island of Queen Vic., and has a fresh budget of wonders. Nor so Ban.-The Brooklyn Academy of Music

netted its stockholders nearly \$5,000 last year, or about one and a haif per cent upon the original investment. NEXT SEASON We are to have Sothern, the favorite

English actor; Rossi, the famous Italian tragedian; Toole, the Irish comedian; Adelina Patti and Hed-THE GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY give one of their characteristic concerts at Steinway Hall on Friday for the benefit of the Woman's Aid Society

and Home for training young girls. The programme is excellent. MLIE, CLARA PERL has returned to the metropolis after a most successful season with the German Opera Company. She is pronounced "one of the best contraites that Europe has favored us with for

many years." AN EVENT .- It is said that the Savanuah theatre will be opened on Easter Monday for a session of ten wee s. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Scott-Biddons, Walter Montgomery, E. L. Davenport and other

celebritles will appear.

JENNY LIND —A Boston lady writes that a happier or better matched pair than Jenny Lind and her husband is hardly to be found in England. They reside near London, in elegant style, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

GOUGH AND NILSSON .- It is stated that on the first day's sale of Nilsson's tickets in Boston an elderly lady, from the subures, struggled into the line of applicants at the Music Hall, watted an nour or more, then started off and did some "shopping," came back, claimed her place in the line, was refused, indignantly appealed to the policeman, was finally persuaded to take her place at the end of the line, and after an hour or more waiting struggical triumphantly up to the office and demanded of the urbane Peck "a good seat for

JOHN E. OWENS is said to be the wealthiest of American actors, and owns about 400 acres near Baltimore, Md., his native city, and is reported to be worth over \$700,000. The "nest egg" of his great fortune was realized from his original performance of Jakey (a Philadelphia Mose) at the Arch Street theatre in 1849. When the piece was produced Mr. Owens was in the receipt of a salary of fourteen dollars per week from the late William E. Burton, then manager. On the third week of the run his salary was increased to \$200 a week, and before the close of the year he was starring through the West with rich success. It was from the profits of this production that Mr. Burton was enabled to purchase the Chambers Street theatre, in New York, and thus to enter upon a career which led to for tune. To Mr. Owens belongs the distinction of her-ing played the longest star engagement known in the annals of the American stage—that or "Solon Shingle," run at the Broadway theatre, New York. It covered a term of ten months, and netted for Mr. OWCDS \$60,000.

#### DESPERATE NEGRO AFFRAY IN MARYLAND. HAVRE DE GRACE, Feb. 14, 1871.

A desperate affray occurred in the negro settle ment in this place this afternoon. John Wesle, Simp on and Nancy Maxwell have been cohabiting for some time ball. Namey was recently taken sickand as she does not get better Simpson accused one Charlie Ayers, another negro, of conjuring his girl. A fight ensued, in which axes, tumbiers and hammore were treely used. Both men are trightfully cut about the head, and it is believed ayers will die. Nancy, in attempting to separate the men, was badly hurt. There is a Dossiblity that she will not survive.

### THE COURTS.

A Custom House Case-Violation of the Internal Revenue Law-The Board of Water Commissioners in Court-Suit Against a Fire Insurance Company-Action on a Bill of

Bale-Cost of Throwing an Egg-Business in the Court of General Sessions - Decisions.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURS.

Suits in Re. Before Judge Blatchford and a jury.

The United States vs. Duden Preres. - In the mouth of July or August, 1869, the defendants, who are engaged in the linen and silk business in this city, mported a quantity of linen goods from Brussels. They entered the goods at the Custom House at a value of \$13,000, but the government claim that thus value of \$13,000, but the government claim that thus was not the real, actual market value at Brussels at the time of the importation. They accordingly sensed the linens, had them appraised, and increased the linens, had them appraised, and increased the value to \$15,000. The government, therefore, seeks to condemn the property for undervaluation. The claimants allege that the transaction was a perfectly fair and honest one, and produced witnesses to sustain their view. Among the witnesses examined on the part of the government were Mr. A. T. Siewarr and Jauge Hogeboom, one of the board of appraisers at the Custom House. The case has been at hearing for three days. Yesterday ine evidence on the part of the claimants was summed up in an able and eloquent manner by their counsel, who suggested to the jury that they ought to be very cautious lest, by any mistake or a too hard construction of the law in these matters, they might be instrumental in beating back the Pactolian wave of commerce from this great citr, or driving for ign merchanis to other markets. Mr. Thomas Simons, United States Assistant District Attorney, replied on the part of the government, clearly and forcibly stating the law and the facts. Judge Biatchford, at the close of Mr. Simons' argument, dismissed the Jury for the day, and will deliver his charge to them this morning.

#### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Using Illegal Tobacco Stamps.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Charles Rantz.—Defendan who carries on business at No. 189 Bowery, was charged with using the same tobacco stamps twice. and also with exposing for sale a quantity of cigars without having the manufacturer's brand upon them. The detendant denied the charge, and stated that the cigars which had been exposed were in old boxes and it was never intended to sell them. The case was adjourned for further examination.

Charge of Smurgling. Smith. - Defendants are charged, as already fully reported in the HERALD, with having smuggled silks and laces from Europe into this country, on board the steamer Europa, on which they were employed—

#### SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

By Judge Brady. McAndrew vs. Isaacs.-Motion for reference de

By Judge Van Brunt. The Ocean National Bint vs. Humilton P. Froub.—Judgment for defendant.

By Judge ingraham.

Logius vs. Hogh.—Motion denied, without costs

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART L

Conspiracy to Bject a Tenant and Expense of Carrying out the Same. Before Judge Sutherland.

Anthony D. Kaurman vs. F. N. Doane et al.

This was a suit based on a charge of conspiracy to eject a tenant, in which damages were set down at \$10,600. The deleadant leased the house No. 155 King street from a Mr. Bailey, at \$900 a year, and King street from a Mr. Bailey, at \$900 a year, and reated the upper part to the pianutifi. The wives of Doane and Kaufman did not agree, and, as alleged, Doane and the other detendants entered into a conspiracy to put Kaufman out of the house. As Kaufman did not pay the real for August, proceedings to dispossess him were instituted. An order of dispossession having been obtained from Judge Loew Kaufman's furniture was put into the street and, as alleged, considerably damagod. Mrs. Kaufman, being also in extremely delicate health, was made much worse. After several dasy' that the case was given to the jury, who brought in a verdict for \$1,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

## SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT -PART 2.

Suit Against a Fre Insurance Company. Edgar & Ryder vs. The Commonwealth Fire Maur

defendant insured for \$4,000 the building No. 58 Fulton street. The policy was renewed annually the September, 1863, the last policy expiring September 30, 1864, at noon. By consent of the defendants the 1864, at noon. By consent of the defendants the policy was assigned to the Seamen's Savings Bank as a mortgage. The bank reassigned the policy to the plaintiff. Meantime, an insurance for a like sum had been effected in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. On June 11, 1864, the premises sustained damages in \$8,000 by fire. The complainant further sets lorth that the decondants did not fulfil their contrato, in repairing the damages done to the building, laving; as alleged, only begun, not completed, repairs, and \$4,000 were chaimed as damages. The decince is that the company dat all it agreed to do and alleges that the fire caused \$8,000 damages. The trial in the case began to-day and promises to continue through two or three days longer.

## SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions. By Judge Freedman.

In the Matter of Maurice, an Imprisoned Debior. Orger granted.

Appensier vs. Brown-The same. The American Corrugated Iron Company vs

The American Corrugated from Company vs. Kisner.—The same.

Frianger vs. Chillich.—The same.

Steinfeld vs. Somers.—The same.

Kitting vs. Chamberian et al.—The same.

Conroy vs. Levy.—The same.

The Metropolitan Steamsup Company vs. King.—
The same.

### The same. Mosley vs. Tynburg.—The same. SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 2.

Before Judge Jones. The Board of Water Commissioners in the City of Detroit vs. Charles S. Burr and Charles W. Johns,-This suit, which has been in progress about ten days, was concluded yesterday. It has been tried once before, and will be remembered as an action to recover \$50,000 alleged damages through failure, as claimed, of fulfilment of contract made by Mesars. Dickerson and Stokies with the plainting to furnish two steam engines and other appliances for introducing water into Detroit, Mich. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART 2. A Creditor Attaches a Debtor's Bill of Sale.

Beiere Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

John McGuire vs. Daniel O'Cailaghan et al.—Daniel S. McGuire, the father of the plaintiff, bought goods from O'Callaghan, one of the defendants, for which he falled to pay when the bill became due. O'Callaghan brought suit to recover the amount and O'Callaghan brought suit to recover the amount and recovered judgment, on which execution was issued. On the same day on which the execution was being levied under the judgment dettor executed a bill of sale to his son, the plaintin. The seizure was nevertheless made, and the plaintin. The new brings his action to recover back the value of the property. The defendants were of opinion that a sufficient degree of suspicion attached to the bill of sale to warrant them in disputing its good tatth, and on this ground they defended the action. The jury jound for the defendants. Motion for a new trial denied.

## MARINE COURT.

One Pollar for Throwing an Egg. Before Judge Joachimsen.

Silea ts. Barrowsky.-The plaintiff, agent for a match manufacturer, States that he entered defendant's store, corner of Sixth avenue and Fintesta street, with goods for sale; that he was assaulted and beaten by defendant, and lays his damages at \$1,000. Desendant's version of the occurrence was \$1,000. Desendant's version of the occurrence was that, having refused to purchase and telling picintid many times to leave his promises, he hashly took him by the arm and purhim out; that plaintiff then raised a disturb; ance on the sidewalk, preventing customers from coming in, and on desendant guing out assaulted him with an ambrella, whoreupon desendant threw an egg, slightly ornamenting plaintiff soot collar. The Court charged the jury that plaintiff had a right to enter the store for the purpose of offering his goods for sale, but that if he refused to leave when

(CONTINUED ON NINTE PAGE.)